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of Third and Jefferson streets.

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House.

If possible, the contention between

the Cleveland and Hill combatants in

New York and elsewhere becomes more

angry and revengeful every day.

MR. MATTHEWS having come out for

Governor we trust he will stay out, and

not, like the groundhog, go back into

his hole when he sees his shadow.

As a matter of fact Senator Hill was

not invited to take a hand in the Rhode

Island contest. It was to be fought and

won under the Cleveland banner. It

was fought, but not won.

The free-cotton-tie bill reverses the

Democratic theory of free raw materi-

als. Duty is continued on iron-ore

and pig-iron, while it is taken from the

finished product, the iron or steel cot-

ton tie.

If it is true that ex-Senator Blair, of

New Hampshire, was objectionable to

the Chinese government because he

voted for the exclusion bill, it will be

difficult to find one who will be accept-

able to the Emperor.

The Democratic House has given, so

far as it can, the Southern planter free

ties and bags into which to put his cot-

ton, and to the Eastern manufacturer it

has given free wool; but from the North-

western farmer it has taken 10 cents a pound

from the price of his wool.

The latest ticket to meet with favor

in Democratic circles is Palmer and

Flower. It is claimed by some that this

combination meets the demand for "a

good Western man" and would dispose

of the Hill-Cleveland trouble in New

York. If Democrats can be happy with

that ticket Republicans would not ob-

ject.

EX-SENATOR SEWELL, of New Jersey,

says of President Harrison: "He has

disappointed both his friends and his

foes, and has shown as much brains as

any President since Lincoln; and the In-

diana statesman, in my view, is really

stronger now than he was when first a

candidate." Public opinion seems to be

running that way.

SECRETARY MATTHEWS, in many re-

spects, would be an improvement on Mr.

Shanklin, but he has the rather ob-

jectionable habit of legislating all by

himself when the blundering Legisla-

ture has adjourned. If he could have

revised his Legislature's tax law, he

would have delivered his party out of a

great evil which now overshadows it.

The Secretary of the Kansas State

Board of Agriculture says in his April

crop report that "Kansas starts out

with highly-favored conditions for a

prosperous crop this year." This will

be bad news for the Peppers, Simpsons

and other Kansas calamityites in Con-

gress. They should try and smuggle

some new variety of chinch bug or other

wheat destroyer into Kansas.

It may be that the story that Isaac

Pusey Gray, when a soldier, compelled a

Kentucky Democrat and rebel to go

on "all fours" and bleed like a sheep is

the cause of Mr. Cleveland's prejudice

against him. If all those in the North

who were hostile to the Lincoln govern-

ment had been compelled to betake

themselves to such ridiculous and de-

grading locomotion Mr. Cleveland would

have been one of the victims.

DURING the first two months of 1891,

before the Harrison trade arrangement

relative to Cuba, 5,753 bags of American

flour and 56,355 bags of European flour

were received by that island. During

the first two months of 1892, under the

Harrison arrangement, 89,643 bags of

American and 160 bags of European

flour were received in Cuba. And yet

there are those who declare that the

reciprocity features of the McKinley

law are of no benefit to American

producers!

THE New York Chamber of Com-

merce, in tendering Whitelaw Reid a

banquet of welcome, resolved that as

minister to France Mr. Reid "had

shown diplomatic qualities of the first

order in the negotiation of a reciprocity

treaty which opens the large market

of that prosperous republic to one of

the most important of American products;

and further, in the arrangement of an

extradition treaty to protect the people

of our respective countries from the crim-

inal classes of either." In other words,

this body of business men see that the

work of the administration in opening

foreign markets is of great value to the

country.

DISPATCHES from Oklahoma state that

among the throng of intending settlers

waiting for an opportunity to rush into

the new lands soon to be opened are a

large number of negroes from the South,

who have been induced to come by

means of exaggerated and false promises. Many of them are entirely destitute and dependent on charity. No doubt they will have to endure many hardships before they succeed in getting a foothold in the new Territory, but they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they have "a white man's chance." Even if it should take the adults the rest of their lives to get a start, they will have the satisfaction of feeling that they leave their children in a country where their rights will be recognized and they themselves treated as freemen and citizens.

CLEVELAND AND INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

It was an open secret before the last Democratic national convention that Mr. Cleveland, then President, was determined that ex-Governor Gray should not occupy the second place on the ticket. He selected Judge Thurman, but it was not so much because he preferred Thurman as that he did not want Gray. And now there is a report that he does not want the Indiana ex-Governor on the ticket. Is this because he has had experience with one Indiana man as Vice-president and wants no more? Because Mr. Hendricks, as Vice-president, asked a few favors for his friends, he was snubbed by Mr. Cleveland and his character and fame as a Democrat were ignored from the date of his election as Vice-president until he was in his grave. Probably Mr. Cleveland fears that ex-Governor Gray, if he should be Vice-president, would interfere with the "personal comfort" of the great "Stuffed" by insisting that a few Indiana Democrats who were his friends should receive some favors. Mr. Cleveland prefers that the gentlemen who cross themselves when they speak his name—Shanklin, Moss, Ball, Frenzel et al.—shall name proper persons to receive his favors in the event of his election—which is very remote. Mr. Cleveland furnishes the only recent illustration of one man dictating to a whole party. It is a clear case of the tail wagging the dog.

THE DUTY OF REFINED SUGAR.

The Sugar Trust has not been a favorite with the people of this country at large since it put up the price of sugar more than a cent a pound and kept it up until competition and the McKinley law broke its monopoly. Now it has bought Spreckels out, paying him twice or three times as much as his refinery was worth, in order to control the price of sugar at the half a cent a pound which the McKinley law puts upon refined. Having done this, the Sugar Trust can claim no consideration from the people of this country, and cannot find fault if the duty on refined sugar is removed entirely. It fought free sugar as long as it could in the Congress that passed the McKinley law, and in the previous Congress retained high duties on sugar because the leading members of the Sugar Trust are Democrats, and its president contributed \$50,000 to the Cleveland campaign fund. And now it has been announced that the trust will advance the price of sugar something like a half cent. The wholesale grocers have rebelled, and there is a movement to start outside duties. Now the trust is an outlaw from New York, where charters under which it was acting were revoked by the courts because they were used to public injury rather than its benefit. It could have no existence to-day but for the cover which New Jersey gives to all trusts by permitting them to organize under its laws. Any duty imposed on sugar is a tax, because it is not produced in this country; consequently, when a combine uses the slight advantage given refiners to put up the price it would seem right to put refined sugar on the free list. And it may be done.

AN INCIDENT IN GEN. SHERMAN'S CAREER.

Hon. George C. Gorham's letter to Senator Sherman recalls an incident in the closing days of the war that caused considerable excitement at the time and has been much discussed at intervals since. It would have caused even more excitement at the time of its occurrence had it not been in the midst of other events of such tremendous importance as to be partially overshadowed. There is no doubt that General Sherman did propose terms of peace with General Johnston which were entirely inadmissible and so palpably wrong that they were promptly repudiated by the government at Washington. There is also no doubt that Senator Sherman was in error in supposing that the rejection of the Sherman-Johnston agreement was due to passion and prejudice on the part of persons who did not represent the sentiments of Mr. Lincoln or General Grant.

In order to realize the effect produced by the publication of the agreement one must recall the temper of the North and the passions of the time. The rebellion had collapsed and the Confederacy was going to pieces. Lee's army had surrendered and Jefferson Davis was a fugitive. Lincoln had been assassinated and the country was in a storm of excitement. At this time came the news from North Carolina that Generals Sherman and Johnston had agreed on a basis of peace, the terms of which astonished the country beyond measure. More than a month before Gen. Grant had telegraphed to Washington that General Lee had requested a conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace. Mr. Lincoln, after reading the dispatch, wrote with his own hand the following reply, which was signed by the Secretary of War and sent to Grant:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865, 12 P. M.
Lieutenant-General Grant:
The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to discuss, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
This dispatch, be it remembered, was written by Mr. Lincoln nearly six weeks before his death, and by his order sent to Grant. After Lee's unconditional

surrender and Lincoln's assassination, the news burst on the country that Gen. Sherman had made an agreement with Johnston which embraced a recognition of Southern State governments, the guaranty of personal and political rights to the late rebels, and a general amnesty "so far as the executive power of the United States can command." By this agreement General Sherman attempted to do precisely what Lincoln had told Grant, more than a month before, that he must not do, viz., decide upon political questions. The announcement of the agreement was met with a storm of disapproval throughout the North. It was universally regarded as a terrible blunder on General Sherman's part. The New York Tribune said in an editorial on the subject:

The repeatedly reported surrender of Johnston to Sherman turns out, on full development, a queer bit of diplomacy, whence you can hardly guess whether Johnston was to surrender to Sherman or Sherman to Johnston. As it was by its terms conditional, to be valid only in case of its approval at Washington, it is, of course, been disapproved, and General Grant sent down post-haste to Raleigh to take charge of affairs in North Carolina and preclude any more blunders.

A Washington dispatch of April 22, 1865, said:

A cabinet meeting was called at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by General Grant and by every member of the Cabinet.

Not even the excitement caused by the assassination of Lincoln could prevent the people from expressing their strong disapproval of General Sherman's mistake. In order to define the position of the government and allay public excitement, Secretary Stanton published a statement that "the proceeding of General Sherman was unapproved for the following reasons." Nine reasons were given, one being that the proposed agreement "gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition." At the same time Sherman was ordered to "resume hostilities at the earliest moment." General Grant was ordered to "proceed immediately to the headquarters of General Sherman and direct operations against the enemy." The order to Grant contained the following paragraph:

The instruction given you by the late President Abraham Lincoln, on the 3d of March, by my telegraph of that date, addressed to you, expresses substantially the views of President Andrew Johnson, and will be observed by General Sherman. A copy is herewith appended.

General Grant reached Sherman's headquarters on the morning of April 24 and directed the latter to give Johnston notice of the immediate resumption of hostilities. To this notice Johnston replied with an offer to surrender, which was approved by Grant, and the surrender took place April 26.

These facts and other contemporaneous history prove beyond a doubt that General Sherman's first agreement with Johnston was strongly disapproved by the people as well as the President and his Cabinet. It came very near making General Sherman not only unpopular, but distrusted. Some people even believed the charge of the Richmond correspondent of the London Times that Sherman was scheming to become dictator, so wild and unreasonable are popular suspicions in times of great excitement. The New York Tribune, advertising to this rumor, said, editorially:

General Sherman has done an unwise thing in negotiating with the rebels. He is characteristic of the man. But, wise or foolish, he left it open for the decision of the government at Washington, which, after all, has his own mind, and a sane thing, he certainly would not have done.

All is well that ends well, and Johnston's surrender on terms approved by Grant brought the career of Sherman to a speedy end. But the fact remains that as a soldier he did make a stupendous blunder in trying to settle political problems.

It is not in any spirit of levity that we place in juxtaposition the following quotations from two Democratic papers, but simply to show how broad and catholic a political party must be that can harbor such diverse organs:

From the Indianapolis Sentinel. From the New York Sun.
Mr. Cleveland embodied the exposure of the lies a great issue, and as a result of his campaign of lies, he has left it open for the decision of the government at Washington, which, after all, has his own mind, and a sane thing, he certainly would not have done.

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alone; I don't want to be drawn about by asses instead of horses." This is denied by some of Mr. Cleveland's friends, but if he made the remark it is very much to his credit.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD has addressed some verses to Lady Henry Somerset. One stanza reads thus:

Lady Henry Somerset,
Whether we are "dry" or "wet,"
We have learned thy name to love,
And thy name to love we love.

A careful reading of the entire poem compels the conclusion that Miss Willard is likely to do less injury to the world by promptly abjuring verse-writing and returning to third-party politics.

A SUSAN R. ANTHONY souvenir spoon has that lady's likeness and name engraved upon the bowl, and on the handle are the words "political equality." Susan is said to be very proud of the spoon, and if she can be satisfied with political equality of that sort in place of the real article perhaps it is just as well.

W. R. Arctic, Ind.: For information concerning civil-service examinations, address John T. Doyle, secretary Civil-service Commission, Washington, D. C.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
What is the debt of Indiana; also that of Indianapolis and Marion county? What proportion of the State debt is caused by Democrats and what by Republicans?
According to the last report of the State Auditor the State debt was \$5,540,615, drawing \$273,825 a year interest. This debt was created entirely by the Democratic party. When the Republicans came into power in 1860, the debt was \$10,179,267. Between 1860 and 1870 the Republicans reduced it to \$4,167,507. Between 1870 and 1880 the Democrats increased it to \$5,000,000, and between 1880 and 1890 it increased to the present figure. The debt of the city of Indianapolis is \$1,405,500, and that of Marion county is \$500,000.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
I have been a call for the return of all silver quarters of the currency of 1892. Is there any premium on them?
There has been no such call.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
The outstanding four-per-cent. bonds declare on their face that principal and interest are payable in the standard coin of the United States at the date of the passage of the act authorizing their issue, July 14, 1870.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Has there been a call for the return of all silver quarters of the currency of 1892? Is there any premium on them?
There has been no such call.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THERE are but six survivors left of the men who for three years suffered the tortures of cold and starvation in the expedition to Lady Franklin bay. The best known of them all is Gen. A. W. Greely, now chief signal officer.

To get a Cross of Merit it is only necessary to take a trip into the interior of Africa. Fran Kosa Holub, the wife of an African explorer, has just returned from such an expedition, and upon her recital of the hardships she endured she received the Cross of Merit from the Emperor of Austria.

MISS BIRD, the indefatigable traveler, met Miss Marianne North (quite as indefatigable) after Miss Bird had become Mrs. Bishop. Miss North asked, "Shouldn't you like to go to New Guinea?" and Mrs. Bishop replied, "Oh, yes, but I am married now and New Guinea is not the sort of place one could take a man to."

It is a popular superstition that great financiers never permit sentiment to enter into their business transactions, yet Baron Hirsch, so it is reported, is going to sell his immensely valued Austrian estates and leave all his connections with the empire of Francis Joseph simply because he was black-balled at the Vienna Jockey Club.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON says he will act no more in the old comedies. He took them up in order to show that he was perfectly able to play with finish and effect other roles, such as Rip Van Winkle, and having accomplished that design and doubled his large fortune, he will return to Rip and play nothing else during the rest of his career.

THE Western Reserve Historical Society, the oldest and most important organization of its class in Ohio, has concluded the deal by which it secures the three-story stone block formerly occupied by the Society for Savings in Cleveland. It will be used to accommodate the valuable collection of the museum of this association, which are among the most notable in the West, but have long been cramped for room. The property is located on the public square and valued at \$20,000.

MR. HIRSH MAXIM, the well-known American inventor, is still busy at Crayford, England, in constructing his flying machine, or rather his apparatus "for ascertaining how much power is actually required to permit flight with a man and driven aeroplane." He says that the most intricate part is the apparatus for keeping the machine on an even keel while flying. His idea is to make it do what the bird does for the bird. The apparatus is described as consisting of one very large plane with smaller ones attached to it. The first wheel of the engine is the second wheel the clerk was surprised when he received only \$3, and he asked the reason of the cut down. "Why," responded the bookkeeper, "you know the law of business now, and the work must come easier to you."

A CASE OF RECIPROCITY.
A committee of Russian workmen say that the cargo of the Indiana, Philadelphia's relief ship, will be the means of saving many thousands of lives in the Pacific. The American people were glad to see a Russian fleet in our harbors nearly thirty years ago, and the relief ship headed with American food for distressed Russia is about the noblest reciprocity we could make.

IT SO APPEARS.

With a wise and vigorous campaign, with a fair use of all the political elements in the command of the Republican party, with the inevitable Democratic faction wrangles and fights, it appears probable that President Harrison will be re-elected by a greater majority than he received when he was first a candidate.

YES, IT NEEDS A REHORSAL.

Things are quieting down in Indiana where the Democrats propose to produce harmony by making the Gray boom merely an introductory overture to the Cleveland symphony. Hill notes what are the credentials. This makes a very pretty score, but there is likely to be some trouble in the orchestra.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

"Dishonesty in politics," says the Providence Journal, "is not a new thing. It is a time-honored custom, and it is a high magnum source will doubtless attract attention."

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Fourth commandment (for this week only): Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, and the seventh put on thy Easter bonnet and go to church.

A RELIGIOUS FUNCTION.